



For the treatment and control of moxidectin sensitive gastrointestinal parasites (including benzimidazole and/or levamisole resistant strains), lungworm and itchmite of sheep.

CYDECTIN[®]
ORAL DRENCH

FOR SHEEP



WHAT IS CYDECTIN ORAL?

- ✓ Contains moxidectin – the most potent macrocyclic lactone (ML)
- ✓ Broad spectrum worm control
- ✓ 14 days persistent activity against barber's pole worm and small brown stomach worm
- ✓ Recommended for highly contaminated pastures
- ✓ Cydectin Oral does not contain selenium

WHY CHOOSE CYDECTIN ORAL?

1. Contains moxidectin

Moxidectin is the most potent member of the ML family of drenches, meaning it can kill worms resistant to ivermectin and abamectin.

2. Broad spectrum parasite control

Cydectin Oral is highly effective against all major internal parasites that are susceptible to a ML drench, including gastrointestinal roundworms and large lungworm. These worms reduce overall productivity, especially in young animals. Weight gains can be reduced and wool growth can be affected significantly. Cydectin Oral also controls itch mite.

3. Persistent activity

Cydectin Oral prevents reinfection with *Ostertagia* spp and barber's pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus*) for at least 14 days. It prevents pasture contamination by *Ostertagia* spp eggs for at least 35 days and barber's pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus*) eggs for at least 30 days. Persistent activity is important when there is significant pasture contamination, as it can delay the need for subsequent drenching. Preventing pasture contamination by eggs can also delay the need for subsequent drenching.

4. Unselenised

Excess selenium can cause toxicity issues in sheep. Where sheep are receiving sufficient amounts of selenium use an unselenised drench. If selenium supplementation via a drench is required, Cydectin Se Oral Drench is recommended.

5. Safety

Cydectin Oral has a wide margin of safety when used as recommended, and is readily accepted by sheep. It can be safely used concurrently with other treatments including mineral supplements, fluke treatments and vaccines.

WHEN TO USE CYDECTIN ORAL

1. On high risk pastures with moderate to high larval contamination

Use Cydectin Oral when sheep are on or will be moved to high risk pastures which have moderate to high contamination with larval parasites.

2. Prelambing

Before lambing ewes lose some of their natural resistance to worm infections. The persistent activity of Cydectin Oral allows good worm control, with minimum need to handle the animals during this important time.

3. When rotating to an ML drench

It is important to use effective drenches on your property. If ML drenches still give effective control on your property and you have high risk pastures, then Cydectin Oral is the ideal drench to use as the ML drench in your rotation. Being a highly potent chemical it gives effective control of susceptible worms and may help delay resistance compared with a less potent chemical.

4. In combination with other drenches

Drenching with a combination of actives from different drench families provides a potent tool to fight resistance in worms. Producers wanting an effective triple combination could use an ML such as Cydectin Oral then follow this immediately with a dose of Duocare[®] plus Selenium (mixing of these products prior to application should only be done under the supervision of a veterinarian). When a combination is needed, Cydectin LV is another option as it can be mixed with Combat (naphthalophos).

5. Quarantine

The high potency necessary for successful quarantine treatments is best achieved by employing drenches from at least three, but preferably four families (white, clear, ML and naphthalophos) at the same time. This can be achieved by dosing sheep with products containing the right combination of actives (mixing of products prior to application should only be done under veterinary supervision unless a label provides mixing instructions). Cydectin Oral can provide the ML component of a quarantine treatment and can easily be used in conjunction with Duocare plus Selenium (white and clear) to deliver three drench families. It can also be used in conjunction with a Combat/Duocare LV plus selenium mixture to provide four drench families.

WHEN TO USE CYDECTIN ORAL

6. Drench resistance testing

It is essential to understand the level of resistance to the various drench families on a particular property. Faecal egg count reduction tests (FECRTs) provide objective measurements of which drenches are working and which fall below the level of efficacy required for good worm control (i.e. 95% efficacy). FECRTs should be conducted every two to three years to monitor any changes in resistance levels.

7. Worm Testing

Worm egg counts provide valuable information to optimise drench timing. Egg counts will show if a drench is not required because of low worm numbers, but will also reveal production limiting worm infections before clinical signs such as scouring or wasting are evident. A larval differentiation assay provides identification of the worm species present so that the optimal type of drench can be selected.

HOW TO USE CYDECTIN ORAL

I. Administration

Cydetin Oral is applied using standard drenching equipment. Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by bodyweight in the group (ewes, rams, lambs). A representative sample of animals should be weighed before treatment. Do not underdose. Do not drench in marking cradles due to increased risk of aspiration into the lungs. Check accuracy of drenching equipment before and during use.

INDICATIONS

Cydetin Oral Drench for Sheep is a second generation macrocyclic lactone endectocide which is effective against internal and external parasites sensitive to this family including the following parasites of sheep.

Mature (adult) and immature (L4)	
Barber's pole worm	<i>Haemonchus contortus</i>
Black scour worm	<i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp <i>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i>
Stomach hair worm	<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>
Small brown stomach worm	<i>Ostertagia (Teladorsagia)</i> spp <i>Ostertagia circumcincta</i>
Small intestinal worm	<i>Cooperia</i> spp <i>Cooperia oncophora</i>
Thin necked intestinal worm	<i>Nematodirus</i> spp <i>Nematodirus battus</i> <i>Nematodirus filicollis</i> <i>Nematodirus spathiger</i>
Intestinal threadworm	<i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>
Nodule worm	<i>Oesophagostomum columbianum</i>
Large mouthed bowel worm	<i>Chabertia ovina</i>
Large lungworm	<i>Dictyocaulus filaria</i>
Adult nematodes	
Black scour worm	<i>Trichostrongylus rugatus</i> <i>Trichostrongylus vitrinus</i>
Small brown stomach worm	<i>Ostertagia trifurcata</i>
Small intestinal worm	<i>Cooperia curticei</i>
Thin necked intestinal worm	<i>Nematodirus abnormalis</i> <i>Nematodirus helvetianus</i>
Large bowel worm	<i>Oesophagostomum venulosum</i>
Whipworm	<i>Trichuris ovis</i>
Ectoparasites	
Itchmite	<i>Psorergates ovis</i>

COMPOSITION

- Moxidectin 1.0 g/L

DOSAGE

Cydetin Oral is given orally at the recommended dose volume of 1mL/5 kg (0.2mg/kg)

Bodyweight (kg)	Dose Volume (mL)	Animals Treated	
		5L	15L
10	2	2500	7500
11 - 15	3	1666	5000
16 - 20	4	1250	3750
21 - 25	5	1000	3000
26 - 30	6	833	2500
31 - 35	7	714	2142
36 - 40	8	625	1875
41 - 45	9	555	1666
46 - 50	10	500	1500
51 - 55	11	454	1363
56 - 60	12	416	1250
61 - 65	13	384	1153
66 - 70	14	357	1071
71 - 75	15	333	1000

Animals in excess of 75 kg bodyweight to be dosed at 1mL/5kg

WITHHOLDING PERIODS/ESI

- Meat: 7 days
- Milk: Do not use in female sheep which are producing, or may in the future produce, milk or milk products for human consumption
- ESI: 7 days

PRESENTATION

Liquid: 5L, 15L

STORAGE

30°C (Room temperature) and protect from sunlight. Do not freeze.

APVMA Number

- 45738



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